

# TRI-WEEKLY KENTUCKY YEOMAN.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

VOL. XIX.

NO. 86

## THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN

### Steamboat Departures.

Steamer Blue Wing No. 3 leaves every Tuesday and Friday at 8 A. M. for Louisville, and Steamer Wren leaves every Saturday at 12 M. for Cincinnati.

### Arrival and Departure of Trains.

#### FRANKFORT AND LOUISVILLE.

On Saturday June 12th, 1870, trains leave Frankfort daily, except Sunday, as follows:

For Louisville.....7:33 A. M. 3:13 P. M.  
Arrive at Louisville.....11:30 A. M. 6:00 P. M.  
Leave Louisville.....2:50 P. M. 6:00 A. M.  
Arrive at Frankfort.....7:05 P. M. 9:12 A. M.

### Stage Departures.

Leaves  
Harrodsburg and Danville, (Daily).....9:30 A. M.  
Lexington, (Daily).....8:00 A. M.  
Georgetown and Paris, (Tri-Weekly).....10:00 A. M.  
Gatlinburg Central Hotel.

### Time for Closing the Mails.

First Louisville and Western mail closes at.....39 A. M.  
First Lexington, Cincinnati, and Eastern mail closes.....8:25 A. M.  
Second Louisville and Western mail closes.....10:45 A. M.  
Second Lexington, Cincinnati, and Eastern mail closes at.....6:45 P. M.  
Dayville and Danville mail closes.....9:00 A. M.  
Midway, Versailles, and Georgetown mail closes.....8:25 A. M.  
Bridgeport and Clay Village mail closes at 10:00 A. M.  
Foris of Elkhorn, Green, Creek, and White Sulphur mail closes.....9:00 A. M.  
U. P. Office open from 7 o'clock A. M. to 6:30 P. M.  
JAMES G. HATCHITT, P. M.

### SINNER AND SAINT.

In the church which is garnished with mullein and gable. With altar and reredos, with gargoyle and griffin. The penitents' dresses are sealskin and sable, The odor of sanctity's can-de-Cologne. But surely if Lucifer, flying from Hades, Could gaze at this crowd, with its paniers and palets. He would say, looking round at the lords and the ladies, "Oh, where are All Sinners, if this is All Saints?"

### Fashion and Charity.

One of the greatest transgressions committed by society, is that of extravagance in dress. How much good might the money spent in dress perform if spent in other ways. One ruffle less on each dress would give to the poor the necessity of life, and alleviate the greater part of their sufferings. But thank Heaven, our country cousins are not so much driven about by every wind that blows, and care or know little about the radical fashions. Miss Flinney's velvet shawl awakens the admiration of the verdant ones, who are not cognizant of the fact that behind it lurks a cotton back. How unscientific is this cousin Elvira, who came to visit her city relatives in Chicago. Read how her tender heart was touched by the appeals of charity. We had not proceeded more than a block upon our way when we passed a poor woman who was sitting upon a stone step of an elegant mansion, and holding an infant in one arm while the other was stretched forth in supplication of alms. Cousin Elvira paused, and a tear glittered in her eye as she dropped an offering into the woman's hand. Next came running up to us a little girl who begged us to purchase some pins. She was clad in the most pitiful rags, her face was pinched with want, and her little bare feet were red with the cold. Again cousin Elvira stopped; the pins were all purchased, and the little girl received some kind words with her few extra pennies, which sent her away kind-hearted enough. Elvira had no need of such articles, but out of genuine pity for the little girl, she bought them of her. She was willing to spend less on dress, and more on charity. Dear me! how sensitive these people are who live out of town! It takes a rare case indeed to excite our sympathy. But sometimes our country philanthropists are too free with their money, even in so good a cause as charity. One gave so liberally that when about purchasing a new dress for herself, she had not money enough to buy it. Here, then, was a dilemma indeed. But she was good for the occasion, and quietly remarked: "Well, the dress will have to do without any flounces." Who of our city belles would have had the courage to do this? Talk about manly valor and woman's cowardice after that! Probably a ragged boot-blank had begged to polish her little boots in the streets, she would have consented out of pure generosity.

### Fate of the Apostles.

All the apostles by the enemies of their Master, were called to seal their doctrine with their blood, and nobly did they stand the first trial. Schumacher says:

St. Matthew suffered martyrdom by being slain with a sword at a distant city of Ethiopia.

St. Mark expired at Alexandria after having been cruelly dragged through the streets of that city.

St. Luke was hanged on an olive tree in the classic land of Greece.

St. John was put in a cauldron of boiling oil, and escaped death in a miraculous manner, and was afterward branded at Patmos.

St. Peter was crucified at Rome with his head downward.

St. James the Greater was beheaded at Jerusalem.

St. James the Less was thrown from a lofty pinnacle of the temple, and then beaten to death with a fuller's club.

St. Bartholomew was flayed alive.

St. Thomas was run through the body with a lance at Coronado in the East Indies.

St. Jude was shot to death with arrows.

St. Matthias was first stoned and then beheaded.

St. Barnabas, of the Gentiles, was stoned to death by the Jews at Salonica.

St. Paul, after various tortures and persecutions, was at length beheaded at Rome by the Emperor Nero.

Such was the fate of the Apostles, according to traditional statements.

The following marriage notice appears in the Banner Whig: "In South Molunkus, by Rev. Hugh Reed, Col. J. F. Twitchell, of Oldtown, and Clara L. Clemons, of South Molunkus. No cards, no cake, nobody's business. Clam chowder this evening, March 22. Friends and relatives are invited."

The Duluth Morning Call says it is a shame for a city with such magnificent prospects as Duluth not to have a beautiful and attractive burying-place, and that, from its poverty in this respect, shoulders it from abroad may well hesitate in making Duluth their temporary home.

A philosopher hath said: He who is passionate and hasty is generally honest. It is your cold, desolating porcupine of whom you should beware. There's no deception in a bull dog. It is only the cur that sneaks up and bites you when your back is turned.

WANTED TO KNOW.—If a man toasts the girl of his heart, is that a reason why he should be deserted from any but her?

LOVE.—Fontenelle describes a lover as a man who, in his anxiety to obtain possession of another, loses possession of himself.

Far Fetched and Dear Bought.  
Singing the hymn, "I would not live always," and getting scared to death when the doctor tells you your time is up.

Impressing upon every one you meet and talk with the golden rule of "do unto others what you would have them do unto you," and then Jew your washer-woman on the last day's work.

Boasting of your ancestors and their blood, and have some bystander speak up, and say he knew your grandfather when he was sold for 1300.

Congressmen's wives, who used to be common pot slingers, putting on camel hair shawls, and thousand dollar dresses, with endless trains, and saying to you when you call, "take a char, and set down."

Always telling your poor neighbors how well off you used to be where you come from, and how your husband used to give you his purse and let you have full swing, and then have an old neighbor come in, and say, "why, lah, me, Jane, you look so much better than you did when you used to do housework for the old woman, while Samby split wood for me."

Rolling your eyes at prayer meeting, and yelling at the top of your voice for the Almighty to bless you and all the rest of the brethren, and then going to your store and watering your molasses before you sleep, so that you will run better in cold weather.

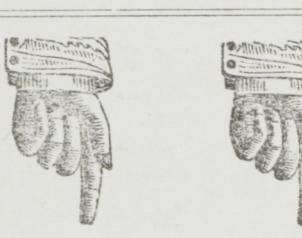
Standing trial before a church committee in order that your character may be restored with a blemish, and the next day have the world advised a notice of divorce brought by your wife, charging you with drunkenness and disorderly conduct.

Spending all the money you have to buy a pocket book is like a young lady going all she has for a breastpin or chignon, and going barefoot.

Some mothers are delighted to have their children invited to children's parties, to learn the Christian plays of "choosing partners," kiss me quick and let me go, and then these mothers are distressed because these lessons were too well learned by the children.

Genteel nuisance—a nice suit of clothes, a neat pair of boots on a gressed headed young man, with empty pockets and empty pate, too lazy to work, to trifling to learn, they generally change their clothes in the course of their lives for striped suits, and look at you through grated windows.

### MISCELLANEOUS.



## Helms' Old Stand!

### GREAT REDUCTION

### IN PRICES OF

## BOOTS, SHOES,

### HATS CAPS, &c.,

—AT—

### HELM'S OLD STAND,

### Main Street.

Desirous of reducing the Stock, all articles will be sold at greatly reduced prices:

CALF BOOTS cost \$3.50, for.....\$2.50

SHOES, cost \$3 for.....1.50

SHOES, cost \$2.50 for.....1.00

SHOES, cost \$2 for.....75

SHOES, cost \$1.25, for.....25

HATS, cost \$3, for.....1.00

HATS, cost \$2, for.....50

CAPS, cost \$1.00, for.....50

Mr. T. C. GADDIS has an interest in this house from this date, April 22nd

R. THURSTON apri30-tf

JOHN R. HOOLE & SON,

IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

BOOKBINDERS' STOCK,

TOOLS AND MACHINERY,

NO. 50 MAIN STREET,

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

ost3-tf

A. L. McKEE having pur-

chased the interest of W.

H. GRAY, of the firm of

GRAY & WALCUTT,

The firm will be known as

### LOUISVILLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

## U. S. HOTEL,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

BURTON & STOCKTON, Proprietors.

This Hotel is being

REFITTED & FURNISHED.

now-tu

L. BITE.. JOHN COCHRANE

WHITE & COCHRANE,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

BOOTS & SHOES,

NO. 214 (OLD NO. 603) MAIN STREET\*

LOUISVILLE, KY.

117 Goods at Eastern manufacturers' prices, for ap-tf

W. M. Hopkins.....5 feet 10 inches high; weighs 150

W. M. Hopkins.....5 feet 6 inches high; weighs 175 pounds; dark

hair and eyes; 40 years old.

Alfred Nichols.....5 feet 6 inches high; weighs about 100

Wm. Martin.....5 feet 6 inches high; weighs 175 pounds; dark 23m.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, the 20th day of March, A. D. 1871, and in the 79th year of the Commonwealth.

P. H. LESLIE.

By the Governor:

S. B. CHURCHILL, Secretary of State.

DESCRIPTION.

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By the Governor:

S. B. CHURCHILL, Secretary of State.

W. T. SAMUELS, Assistant Secretary.

GOING SOUTH.

No. 1. No. 2. No. 3.

Leave Covington.....7:30 a. m. 12:30 p. m.

Arrive Lexington.....9:45 a. m. 3:15 p. m. 6:30 p. m.

do Paris.....10:30 a. m. 4:25 p. m.

do Louisville.....11:30 a. m. 5:10 p. m.

Leave Lexington.....12:45 p. m. 7:30 p. m. 11:00 p. m.

Arrive Nicholasville 1:25 p. m. 8:30 a. m. 11:45 p. m.

GOING NORTH.

No. 4. No. 5. No. 19.

Leave Nicholasville.....4:00 a. m. 9:00 p. m. 11:35 p. m.

Arrive Lexington.....5:45 a. m. 2:40 p. m. 12:35 p. m.

do Paris.....7:00 a. m. 4:25 p. m.

do Covington.....8:30 a. m. 5:35 p. m.

Leave Falmouth.....9:45 a. m. 6:30 p. m.

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# THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

PUBLISHED BY

S. I. M. MAJOR.

## TERMS.

17<sup>th</sup> The Tri-Weekly Kentucky Yeoman is published every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at five dollars per annum, invariably in advance. Money may be sent by mail at our risk.

The New-York Yeoman is published every Friday, at five dollars per annum, in advance.

17<sup>th</sup> Liberal terms to Clubs.

## ADVERTISING.

Rates of advertising in Tri-Weekly:  
One square, each containing 25 words..... \$1.00  
One square, each containing 50 words..... 25  
Rates of advertising in Weekly:  
One square, 10 lines nonpareil or less, 1 insertion..... \$1.50  
For each subsequent insertion..... 50  
For each double column advertisement, or advertisements to occupy a fixed place, 50 per cent additional.  
Local notice 20 cents a line each insertion.  
Liberal contracts can be made for larger advertisements to be inserted more than once.

J STODDARD JOHNSON, Editor.

THURSDAY APRIL 13, 1871.

## DEATH OF HON. ROBERT T. GLASS.

An announcement of the sudden death of Hon. Robert T. Glass, at his home in Henderson, was received here on yesterday morning with many expressions of sincere regret. He was found lifeless in his bed on Tuesday morning, and it is believed died of heart disease.

After the adjournment of the last General Assembly, of which he was one of the most prominent and praiseworthy members, he was attacked by an illness that forced him to remain in Frankfort a week or ten days; and no doubt the fatigue and excitement of his journey home, in view of his weak condition when he left here, had much influence in producing this sad result.

The people of Kentucky are familiar with his character as a public servant, and will regret to hear of his death; but it remains for those who were honored with his close personal attention to feel and express the most poignant sorrow. Few men of his age have attained the distinction accorded to him among the representative men of Kentucky, and fewer still have acquired a more universal popularity outside of the halls of the General Assembly. Filled with the highest and most chivalrous impulse, and having a quick appreciation of all the finer issues of right and wrong, he was seldom found in error—never making any grave political or social mistake—and, if ever at fault, always upon the side of a true generosity. His knowledge of right was an intuition rather than the result of study, and he acted with prompt courage in all measures requiring his voice. His force of character was most noticeable in his utter indifference to self-interest. His personal advancement was never thrown into the scale when it became necessary to weigh any question of public moment, and he ever betrayed a contempt for all personal results, as regarded himself, in public issues.

The State can ill afford to lose such men, and it will be as hard to fill his seat in the House as to supply his place in the hearts of his associates. Always faithful to his friends, just to his enemies, and true to the real interests of his State, his death is indeed to be regretted.

## SOUTH CAROLINA.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, Mr. H. V. Raymond, who writes over the signatures of H. V. R. and Avery, who is well known to the readers of that paper as one of the most accurate and reliable reporters of the condition of affairs in the South, whence he generally writes, has made a visit to Columbia, South Carolina, and in a late letter gives the result of his observations. It is a sorry picture which he draws of the condition of the State and of its Capital, and graphically illustrates the practical beauties of Racial rule when given a free and untrammeled sway. It there is a thoroughly loyal Government, it must be that of South Carolina; for that being the State against which the vengeance of the Federal power, both during the war and since, was directed with most fury, can have been taken to secure the entire control of every part of its administration to the most tried and approved patriots irrespective of race, color, or previous condition.

The correspondent begins with an account of an interview with Governor Scott, whom he describes as a "youngish, fresh-looking man," who rolls up to his executive office at 11 o'clock in a carriage. Five years ago this now aristocratic Governor went from his home in Napoleon, a small town near Toledo, Ohio, to the unhappy State over which he now presides, and entered upon the discharge of his duties, as Assistant Commissioner of the Freedman's Bureau. Two years after he was elected Governor. This is his history. The Governor laments the condition of affairs in his dominion, but doesn't seem to have the sense to see what causes it. To give our readers some insight into the reason why South Carolina is not in a very settled condition, we make a few extracts from the letter:

"But, Governor, has not the Legislature been very extravagant?"

"Yes; but I have done what I could to check it. During the last part of the late session I worked day and night, hardly giving myself time to eat or sleep, in trying to check the tide of extravagance. I vetoed a number of their appropriation bills, and incurred the lasting displeasure of many of them by so doing.

The people of the State are poor, and find it a matter of extreme difficulty to pay their taxes. My policy is to not spend a dollar more than is absolutely necessary. The speaker of the House went to New York and bought large bills of carpets, furniture, &c., to furnish the Capitol. To cover these bills the Legislature tried to appropriate ninety-one thousand five hundred dollars. It was too much, and I would not agree to it. I vetoed the whole thing.

The New York parties wrote to me to know why it was that they did not get their pay. Upon examining their bills I find them outrageously high. Here they are," said the Governor, opening a drawer and showing me three bills, one for nearly twenty-four thousand dollars, one for twenty thousand, and the other for over twenty-one thousand. These bills covered several sheets of paper, and four-fifths of the articles contained in them could have been very easily dispensed with, especially when we consider the deplorable condition of the State finances and the poverty of the people. I thought of copying these bills and sending

them to the Commercial, as an evidence of the utter recklessness of the South Carolina idiotic General Assembly, but it would consume too much space. One item is a lot of clocks at five hundred and seventy-five dollars a piece. Think of it, reader, and then, too, in a State where the people are absolutely not able to pay their taxes, and don't pay them. The Legislature has made up for this, in part, by plantation negroes and Northern dead-beats, and five hundred dollar clocks are as much out of place among them as Ross' telephones would be at Newgate. A majority of the people of the State are not able to own clocks of any sort, and have to cock their eyes up toward the sun when they want to know the time of day. Another little item on the bills is the Lord knows how many spittoons at eight dollars each! An article that would have answered the same purpose could have been bought at a dollar each, or, to come down to the plain truth, a few pine boxes full of sawdust would have been more on a par with the character of the Assembly. Think of a No. 14 brogan shoe, the average size worn in the South Carolina Legislature, striking one of these costly and delicate spittoons. There would be a crash, my countrymen, and nothing left of the spittoon to speak of. Each member should be provided with a good sized dry boxes full of sawdust, and ashes, and then he can squat at will. It is a study to compare the size of the eight dollar spittoons with the dimensions of some of the mouths that use them. With plenty of tobacco at hand one member will fill three a day.

And here is a picture of the Legislature and its expenses:

## THIEVES AND IDIOTS.

The Legislature of South Carolina is a den of thieves. By nature and practice they are better qualified to fill positions in the several jails and penitentiaries of the land than as law-makers for this ancient State.

It is well for South Carolina that she has for a Governor a man as firm as R. K. Scott. But for him the Legislature would have bankrupted the State, and have well nigh done so notwithstanding. He has stemmed the torrent of corrupt legislation as best he could, and stood between the plunderers and the Treasury.

The expense of the last Ohio Legislature I believe was a trifle less than a hundred thousand dollars. Ohio has five times the wealth and population of South Carolina. Just before Christmas the Legislature of their State appropriated \$135,000 for "legislative expenses."

Governor Scott approved the bill, although he says it struck him at the time as being unnecessarily heavy. But he thought it would put them through and they would go home.

But no go home for them; they were working too rich a mine. The remainder of the session consumed \$125,000 more; but when the appropriation came to be made \$140,000 got tacked on, making in all the outrageously of \$400,000 for a single session. The appropriation bill for that amount was passed, of course, and had it been \$100,000,000 it would have been just the same, for a majority of the donkeys composing the Legislature don't know the difference between the two sums. But Governor Scott vetoed the whole thing, and sent a strong message to the donkeys, telling them that such monster expenses were atrocious and unparalleled in the history of legislation. This made the legislative donkeys dead-beats, and hangers-on mad, and they "went for the beaten Caine" who stood between them and the Treasury, threatening to mob him, and swearing that he had sold out to the rebels. That is the way with your truly loyal South Carolinian. The moment he is deprived of an opportunity to steal from the Treasury he rebels. The morning after the veto the Governor was informed that it would not be safe for him to come to the Capitol, as a mob had assembled there for the purpose of taking vengeance. But he drove right in among them, got out of his carriage, and walked into the apartments, none of the loyal dead-beats interrupting him, although they looked as though they would enjoy the process of chewing him up.

A few days before adjournment, some enterprising chaps got up a big horse-race, and, true to their education and instincts, the Legislature adjourned to attend it. A good many of them, not having sense enough to be with discretion, lost heavily, and, to make themselves whole in the business, they managed to get their several "losses" included in the mammoth appropriation bill.

Although a good portion of the members could not fill a sheet of foolscap with intelligent English sentences in a week, if they had a fair trial, yet for stationery furnished this half civilized body of law makers a bill of nine thousand dollars' worth of stationery for a single session of the South Carolina Legislature! Comment on this is unnecessary. With the exception of a spelling-book and first reader to each m'mber, they do not stand in need of any great amount of stationery.

Every Senator has his page, messenger and clerk, all drawing full pay, to say nothing of steelage. Then, besides all this, there is an army of black and white male and female hangers-on, who manage to live from the pickings and stealings. If Ohio had such a Legislature they would all be kicked out of the Capitol across the State and into the Ohio river in a time so short as to be incompatible with prayers.

But other departments of the Government, as well as the Legislature, need reconstruction.

An honest Treasurer would be in good taste. To secure that, Niles G. Parker will have to be removed. He is one of the many thoroughly corrupt officials of South Carolina.

An honest Treasurer, at a time of financial commotion, is the noblest work of God.

Almost any man can be honest who has no chance to steal, but give him a chance, and then see what sort of stuff he is made.

The first known of Parker, the present Treasurer of the State, was a saloon-keeper in Haverhill, Massachusetts. When the war broke out, a good many of his best customers enlisted, which cut down his business so that he enlisted himself. Captain Collins, now of Beaufort, in this State, but formerly of Massachusetts, says that Parker was not good for his debts before he became Treasurer, and that he had a claim against him, and was glad to have thirty cents on the dollar for it.

During the war Parker was a private, and after the war settled in Charleston and went into his old and congenial business of keeping a grocery.

Four years ago he was not considered good for his debts, and it is stated by those who knew him at that time, that he was as poor as a church mouse. But how now? Witness the magic effect of being Treasurer of South Carolina. To-day he is considered the wealthiest office-holder in Columbia. He lives in elegant style, keeps six or eight horses, and entertains his copper-colored and carpet-bag friends like a prince. His wife displays herself in a magnificent equipage, the finest in the city, and her hands are bedecked and heavy with diamonds. Meanwhile, everybody accuses Parker of being a rascal, and he takes no particular pains to deny it. There is a discrepancy between his books and those of the State's financial agent in New York of \$730,000. Parker says this is caused by a difference in dates, but refuses further to explain.

No wonder the people are tired of paying taxes, and talk of refusing to contribute another cent into the Treasury until they have some assurance that it is honestly used. The opinion is wide-spread throughout the State that nine-tenths of the revenues are stolen, and until there is a different set of men in office they cannot be convinced to the contrary.

The State debt is now about \$16,000,000, an increase of about \$10,000,000 since the State fell into exclusively loyal hands. I hear taxayers say that they would prefer to have less loyalty and less debt, but as they do not belong to the great party of advanced morals and progressive tendencies, their opinions are worthy of no consideration.

From 1850 to 1860 the average State tax was \$31,000. In 1860 the tax was only \$39,200,000, coming down to a later tax, after the State had fallen into the hands of—well, everything—

we find that the taxes for 1868 amounted to the comfortable sum of \$1,858,000! or more than four times what it was in 1860.

But it now look at another picture, and you will not wonder at the howl of distress that goes up from this unfortunate State. That picture is this: The taxable value of the property in the State in 1860 was \$190,000,000. The taxable value now is only \$184,000,000.

The great failing of having been caused by the freezing of the negroes and depreciation in real estate. Here we have the singular spectacle of an increase of taxes of about five hundred per cent, and a decrease of two thirds in the value of property. Figures will not lie, but such figures as these will make a man sick if he has an interest in South Carolina.

But this is not all, though I wish for the sake of the human race, regardless of color, that it was. Let us compare the expenses of 1858, with those of 1868. Legislative expenses of \$185,000,000 in 1868, \$219,000, or more than five times as much. Executive expenses in 1858, \$5,000; in 1868, \$40,000. Civil expenses in 1858, \$97,000; in 1868, \$218,000. Why this enormous increase in ten years?

In 1858 those who owned the State ruled it, and in 1868 those who did not own it ruled it. I am not saying that the State should be turned over to those who ruled it twelve years ago, but I am simply giving a few cold facts and figures which the reader can digest and ponder.

But still this is not all. The more we dig into the financial mire of South Carolina, the more unwelcome figures we kick up.

Last year the total State taxe were \$1,014,691, and the people were much more able to pay than this year, for cotton was not then selling at a figure below the cost of production. Yet

last year \$1,193 could be collected, or less than one-half.

This year, however, the drops upon the treasury have been so great that it is found necessary to greatly increase the rate of taxation and anticipate the tax of next year; that is, collect the tax of 1872 next fall. Taking in the county tax, this will make a total of about four millions of dollars to be raised by taxation this year! And that, too, in the face of the fact that less than one-fourth of the sum could be raised by the utmost effort last year. Now wonder the people of this misgoverned State are inquiring one of another what they are coming to. What they have already got, to have also begun to awaken considerable attention. It is time to speak of the

condition of the State can be briefly summed up thus: Debt, sixteen millions and nothing to pay it with. Bonds weak, if not demoralized, and with a strong downward tendency. Taxes of this year and next both payable by the county, to keep the sinking ship afloat a little longer. People holding meetings all over the State and resolving not to pay any more taxes. The treasury empty. The Legislature as corrupt as so many New York back-ally cock-fighters, and so ignorant that not a third of them could pass an examination to teach a backwoods district school in Ohio. State Treasurer grown rich while in office, and trying to be a prince. Comptroller and State Financial Agent in New York, both under a cloud. Ku-Klux, running around in the upper country, pretending to correct the evils of the day under cover of the night. Militia called out only to be recalled after the Ku-Klux had captured all their arms. United States troops coming in by the thousand to preserve order. Business dull; money scarce; people distrustful and sullen; officers afraid to do their duty, or don't know what their duty is; negroes frightened from the country into the towns, where there is nothing to do, and all the bad elements loose and prowling about. Such is the condition of South Carolina in the year of our Lord 1871.

People who read the New York Independent and Cincinnati Gazette will say that in all this is to be seen the retributive hand of an avenging Providence, but from my standpoint in the Capital of this unhappy State, it looks more like the work of the Old Scratch. If Providence is to be blamed for the present state of affairs in South Carolina, there is nothing left for the devil to do, and he had as well retire from the field.

H. V. R.

## THE BAYONET LAW.

We publish the following extracts from the speech of Hon. D. W. Verhess on the

"Force bill," which is now the law of the land. We ask all our readers to give it the

thoughtful attention.

The lesson of history upon this great subject are full of deep and painful instruction. I look

at questions in their general import. By de-

grees, in all the ages of past tyranny has

encroached upon popular right. The citadel of liberty was never taken by sudden assault without previous mining, battering and treachery.

The approaches have been made by nu-

merous measures of a kindred tendency. The process to the stronghold has been step by step.

Good men, who have often been the instruments of these encroachments. Plausible arguments have likewise been made for them. The gen-

tleman from Ohio [Mr. Bingham], no doubt,

will rise here and tell us that all the abomin-

able features of this measure are wise and good. So, too, the adherents of Cesar said at

Rome, when he was controlling the elections prior to crossing the Rubicon and usurping

imperial power. In speaking of Cesar, Mon-

tesque says:

"He raised troubles in the city by his emis-

saries; he made himself master of all elections;

and, as the nobility and gentry of that kingdom

regarded their attendance on English Parliament

as an ominous badge of slavery, it was

on account more easy for the officers to

prevail in the elections. Notwithstanding

all these precautions, the protection still found

that the majority would not be favorable to

him. He set guards, therefore, on the door,

who permitted none to enter but such as pro-

duced a warrant from the council; and the

council rejected about a hundred, who either

refused a recognition of the protector's go-

vernment, or were on other accounts obnoxious

to him. These protested against so egregious

a violence, subversive of all liberty; but every

application for redress was neglected both by

the council and the Parliament.

Cesar made himself master of all the elections

# THE WEEKLY YEOMAN.

THURSDAY APRIL 13, 181.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MASTER COMMISSIONER'S NOTICES.—To settle claims of A. R. McKee, and T. B. Gray.

CIRCUS—Hemmings and Cooper's, 20th.

## DEATH OF JUDGE JNO. D. TAYLOR.

Many of the older citizens of Frankfort will be pained to learn the death of Judge John D. Taylor, of Mason. He was well known here during a service of several terms of the Legislature as a man of infinite wit and a high order of intellect. He was distinguished as a lawyer for his great familiarity with decisions of the Court of Appeals and his wonderful influence upon a jury. A few years previous to his death his mind became disordered to such an extent that no hopes were entertained for his recovery, but it proved to be only a temporary derangement, and, at the time of his death, he was in full possession of his intellectual faculties. He died at Maysville on Tuesday afternoon, of apoplexy, in his 68th year. The Bulletin says:

He was born in Washington, in this county, in 1803, and graduated at Transylvania University in 1824, competing with one of the most distinguished lawyers in the State for the highest honors of the class. He afterwards studied law with Governor John Chambers, in Washington, Ky., and married the second daughter of the late Judge Walker Reid; was for many years associated with his father-in-law in the practice of his profession. He was elected to the General Assembly of Kentucky from the Mason Senatorial District, and was chosen by the people of his native county to represent them in the convention which framed the present Constitution of Kentucky. This he considered his greatest honor, and often during his life referred to it with pleasure and pride.

Mr. John Lillis, the efficient custodian of the Fleetwood gardens, has placed on our table a specimen of his Early York cabbage, which we have no doubt surpasses anything of the kind grown in this climate the present season. The plant before us is 20 inches in height, having leaves sixteen inches long by ten inches wide, and quite enough to make an abundant dish for an ordinary family. Mr. Lillis says his only competitor for vegetable honors in this section is a gardener in the employ of Col. Jno. Thompson Gray, from whom he will, no doubt, be glad to hear on the subject of Early Yorks.

ALASKA DIAMONDS.—J. S. Davis has reopened at 121 Fourth Street, Louisville, Ky., a new and beautiful stock of the genuine Alaska Diamond Jewelry, elaborately mounted in the newest designs in 18 carat gold, cut from Alaska Quartz, are unequalled by the genuine diamond for hardness, brilliancy, and durability; the best judges being deceived by them. Prices within the reach of all, being less than one-sixteenth the cost of the Brazilian Diamond. Call soon as Mr. Davis will remain but a few weeks at the above place.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN GREENUP.—Pursuant to previous notice, the Democracy of Greenup county met in the court-house, in Greenupburg, on Monday, the 23d day of April, 1871, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the State Convention, to be held in Frankfort on the 3d of May next, and, on motion, Judge A. L. Ried was called to the Chair, and George T. Halbert appointed Secretary.

The Chairman then appointed the following named persons a Committee of Resolutions, viz: C. Kirtley, Wm. J. Sands, William Biggs, Jr., J. L. Bryson, Lewis Nichols, and Robert Johnson, who retired for a few minutes and returned with the following resolutions, which were read, approved, and adopted:

1. Resolved, That the fearful encroachments and daring usurpations of the Radical party upon the sovereign rights of the States, as so plainly demonstrated by their course here-tofore pursued in Congress, should warn the people of the terrible danger of centralization and despotism which must be the result of such political principles and doctrines; and that our liberties can only be preserved and maintained by a return to the former principles and policy, under which our Government has heretofore prospered and advanced;

2. That the doctrines advocated by the Democratic party, should they succeed to the power and control of the Government, would reduce us of the great burdens and misgovernment under which we have groaned, and would restore our once great and happy Republic to former condition of confidence and prosperity; and we pledge ourselves to do all we can toward its success, and we call upon all good citizens to unite with us and assist in maintaining and preserving the rights and liberties of the people secured to them by their forefathers, and now so shamefully and ruthlessly trampled upon by the party in power. Let our watchword be, "Equal rights to all, exclusive privilege to none."

3. That we recognize in our present Representative, Hon. James L. Waring, that sterling integrity and ability which have reflected honor upon our country in the legislative halls of our State; and that we endorse his course while representing as in that body, and recommend him as our first choice in the race to be made next August, and solicit him to become our candidate for re-election.

4. That the following named citizens of Greenup county be appointed delegates to attend the Democratic Convention to be held in Frankfort, Ky., on the 3d day of May next, to wit: Anthony Thompson, Wm. Biggs, Jr., Robert Johnson, James L. Waring, Columbus Kirtley, George T. Halbert, Jno. H. Russell, Wm. Biggs, Jr., Nicholas Savage, Charles Read, John L. Scott, Wm. J. Sands, Wm. A. Womack, Thomas Scott, Marshall Baker, Simon Feijz, Dr. C. W. Scott, Stephen H. Carnegie, George Manning, T. Barlett, Jas. G. Thompson, and Jay and all other Democrats of the county who may wish to go to said Convention. And we hereby instruct our said delegates to cast the vote of the county, on the first ballot, at least, for Elijah C. Phifer for Governor, D. H. Smith for Auditor, John Rodman for Attorney General, James T. Faris for Treasurer, James Dawson for Register of the Land Office, and T. F. Smith for Superintendent of Public Instruction.

On motion of C. Kirtley, the Secretary was requested to furnish a copy of the proceedings and resolutions to the Louisville Leader, the Greenup Independent, Frankfort Leader, the Lexington Daily Bulletin, Big Sandy Herald, and the Portsmouth Times, for publication.

On motion, the Convention adjourned sine die.

A. L. REID, Chairman.

GEORGE M. HALBERT, Secretary.

UNFAITHFUL STEWARDS.—On the most important vote—the Ku-Klux bill—Blair, of Missouri; Hamilton, of Pennsylvania; Hamilton, of Maryland; Price, of Georgia; Read, of Kentucky, and Tuthill, of New York, were defeated. Mr. Read was paired with Mr. Darrall, of Louisiana, not Sypher, as erroneously stated.

Price and Tuthill were not paired on the *habeas corpus* amendment, and, it is presumed, would have defeated the vote. Blair's vote added would have defeated the bill given the President to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*; and had all the absents been present, the defeat of the bill was certainly positive. Their return even now may be of imminent value to their constituents.—*Wash. Tel. Cor. Lou. Ledger.*

THE city council of Paris have ordered an election to be held on the 22d inst., to decide upon the proposed subscription of \$50,000 to the Frankfort, Paris, and Big Sandy Railroad.

During a game of base ball on the Valley grounds in South Frankfort yesterday afternoon, Mr. Bryan, of the 4th Infantry, in attempting to catch a fly ball, had his finger broken, notwithstanding which he continued to play until the close of the game.

The navigable portion of the Missouri river amounts in all to 3,150 miles. The channel varies from 300 to 500 yards, except in low water, when it is from 600 to 700 feet. The river and tributaries drain 518,000 square miles.

ASPARAGUS.—The best asparagus we have seen this season came from the farm of Mr. Robert McMillan (the Peter Dudley place), about three miles from Frankfort.

IMPROVEMENT.—Mrs. Drusilla Chinn is making a handsome improvement in her property at Bell Point.

LETTER FROM FLEMING.—RAILROAD PROJECT—RETURNED REPRESENTATIVE AND SENATOR—SENATORIAL QUESTION—JUDGE ALEXANDER—COL. HARGIS.

FLEMINGSBURG, March 31st, 1871.

EDITOR YEOMAN: Monday, 27th instant, was county court day in Flemingsburg. The weather was rather unfavorable for a large attendance from the country, but, contrary to expectations, the occasion attracted a much larger crowd, especially of farmers, than the usual spring seat-time usually affords opportunity or leisure to assemble.

The sales of stock were quite lively, considering the dullness of the times and the unproductiveness of money.

Marked interest was manifested by nearly all present on the question of taxing the people of Fleming county to build a branch railroad to this place. The Legislature, at its last session, passed an act authorizing the county court, a majority of the magistrates being present, to vote the tax to build a branch road to intersect the main stem of the Maysville and Lexington Railroad at the most eligible point. The opinion seems to be pretty general that the tax will be voted. Doubts, however, are entertained by some, as the election for magistrate is shortly to be held, and the present incumbents prefer to be non-committal on the subject, fearing that an open avowal in favor of the road might prejudice the chances of re-election.

Our excellent Representative, Col. Frank Davis, was not in town. All regretted his absence. His appearance among his fellow-citizens would have been cheering as an April shower. Our Senator, Judge Alexander, however, was present; mixed with the people in his usual amiable, hearty manner, and seemed to be highly popular. By the way, many persons solicit Judge Alexander to become a candidate for re-election to the State Senate. There can be no doubt that he is popular with the masses, and could easily obtain the nomination if he desired it. But Judge Alexander positively declines to enter the field a second time. He prefers to resume the practice of his profession, and would, most probably, judge from his own assertions, decline the nomination even if there were no other aspirant for the position. I believe, from what I can learn, that it would give general satisfaction in this portion of the State if the May Convention would confer upon Judge Alexander the nomination for Lieutenant Governor.

There appears to be a feeling kindling here for Col. T. Hargis, of Nicholas, for State Senator if Judge Alexander should decline to run. Col. Hargis wishes to make the race he has nothing to fear from Judge Alexander. I am satisfied that it will not only afford Judge Alexander great pleasure to stand out of his way, but he will do all in his power to promote his election. He thinks that Nicholas is entitled to the Senator, and is willing to yield a cordial and active support to any man the Democracy of that country may push forward to make the cause. In this Judge Alexander shows his goodness of heart and freedom from self-interest, no less than his manly devotion to Democratic principles.

ARGUS.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN GREENUP.

With the following is the text of the important school law passed by the late General Assembly, known as the *Omnibus bill*:

Chapter 1290. An act for the benefit of common schools in Kentucky. Approved February 17, 1871.

Said act reads as follows:

2. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the Superintendent of Public Instruction be, and is hereby, authorized and directed to certify to the Auditor, and direct payment on the reports of the common schools taught in districts hereinafter to be named: Provided, 1st. That payment be made for said districts out of any surplus for the school year ending June 30th 1871, which may remain to the credit of the counties respectively in which said districts lie, or out of the surplus bond fund belonging to said counties, and at a rate, per child, not exceeding that at which payment was made out of the revenue of the school fund proper for the years respectively for which the schools are reported to have been taught: Provided, 2d. That payment shall not already have been made for said districts: Provided, 3d. That for such said schools as were taught less than the time specified by law, payment shall be made only for the time during which they were taught: And provided, 4th. That the reports from said districts, duly made out, shall have been received by the Superintendent of Public Instruction on or before the first day of July, 1871; previous to which date he may add to the list of districts herein named such as may be reported and properly certified as coming within the provisions of this act, and, in his judgment, entitled to its benefits.*

COUNTRIES. No. of dist. Year. Time taught.

## EDUCATIONAL.

BY REV. Z. F. SMITH, SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

WHAT SHALL BE DONE WITH THE SURPLUS WHERE TRUSTEES EMPLOY TEACHERS FOR LESS THAN THE APPORTIONED FUND FOR A LEGAL SESSION?

FRANKFORT, March 25th, 1871.

—School Commissioner for — county:

Dear Sir: In response to yours of 20th instant, was county court day in Flemingsburg. The weather was rather unfavorable for a large attendance from the country, but, contrary to expectations, the occasion attracted a much larger crowd, especially of farmers, than the usual spring seat-time usually affords opportunity or leisure to assemble.

The sales of stock were quite lively, considering the dullness of the times and the unproductiveness of money.

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COUNTRIES. No. of dist. Year. Time taught.

Nelson 56 1869 3 months.

Casey 8 1871 5 months.

Anderson 40 1871 5 months.

Boone 41 1871 5 months.

Nicholas 11 1871 5 months.

Daviess 52 1871 5 months.

Dayss 59 1871 5 months.

Union 4 1869 3 months.

Union 50 1869 3 months.

Union 34 1869 3 months.

Marion 28 1871 5 months.

Marion 39 1871 5 months.

Christian 6 1871 5 months.

Fleming 30 1871 5 months.

Marshall 11 1869 3 months.

Marshall 12 1871 5 months.

Anderson 21 1871 5 months.

Muhlenburg 60 1871 5 months.

Jefferson 36 1870 5 months.

Jefferson 49 1870 5 months.

Green 4 1870 5 months.

2. This act to take effect from its passage.

Chapter 1483. An act to cause good school-houses to be erected in the 8th and 9th Congressional Districts. Approved March 10, 1871.

Said act reads as follows:

3. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That there shall be erected a good and sufficient school-house in every common school district in the 8th and 9th Congressional Districts.*

3. It shall be the duty of the school commissioners of each of the school districts composing the 8th and 9th Congressional Districts to visit each school district in his county before the first day of September, 1871, and he, together with the common school trustees for the district, shall select a situation for a school-house, having regard to the greatest convenience to the greatest number of children in the district.

3. If there is not a good and sufficient school-house at the place selected, it shall be the duty of the common school trustees to warn in the hands liable to work on the public highways in such district to meet at the place selected for the school-house, with such tools as they are directed to bring, for the purpose of repairing or building a new school-house, three days notice being sufficient.

3. The school-houses may be built of logs, stone, plank, or brick, but must be of sufficient size to accommodate the children of the district, and have a chimney of stone or brick, and glass windows to afford sufficient light, and suitable seats and writing-tables for the children of the district.

3. It shall be the duty of the trustees of each common school district to levy a poll or capitation tax upon each head of a family in the district sufficient to purchase glass for the windows, or to pay for mechanical work which cannot be performed by the persons in the district liable to work on the school-house, or to pay for lime or lumber which cannot be furnished by the labor of the district; said tax not to exceed fifty cents per head.

3. Said tax shall be collected by the sheriff of the county, at the revenue of the State is now collected; and pay over to said trustees the amount from their said districts.

3. If any person liable to work on the public highways or roads of the county fails to attend at the time and place, and with tools directed by the trustees, or fails or refuses to work when in attendance, he shall be proceeded against in the same way, and subjected to the same fine, that hands are now by law liable to

## THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

### Bows and their Young.

A recent writer says: Costiveness and its accompanying evils are the main cause of sows destroying their young—and proper food is the preventive and cure.

I have never known a sow to eat her pigs in Autumn, when running at large, with plenty of green food; but with hardly any exception, sows littering in the spring are troubled with costiveness, which is frequently so severe as to be accompanied by inflamed eyes, great restlessness, and other signs of suffering. This restlessness sometimes increases until it amounts to frenzy. I have had them to become so savage as to attack me fiercely, though at other times perfectly gentle. If not stopped, this frenzy may increase with the pains of labor, and the sow will then destroy her young, or any other living thing within her reach. Cure the costiveness, and this restlessness and irritation will be cured; and if she was a good-natured sow, she will become quiet and gentle again.

Green food is the cure. As it is usually scarce at this season, you ought to provide for the emergency by saving roots to feed to them. Formerly I used potatoes for this purpose; but since the potato rot commenced I have used sugar beets, and always have some on hand to feed to my sows for several weeks before they come in. They are very fond of them, and eat them greedily raw. A half-peck or more a day, with little other food, will keep a sow in the finest condition. Potatoes are as good, and carrots, parsnips, mangold wuzzel or turnips, will do, but it may be necessary to boil them and mix them with other food. If you have no roots of any kind, you must resort to sulphur, and give a large tablespoonful twice or three times a week for several weeks before littering. Give also a little charcoal occasionally, and always be kind and gentle to them, and they will never attempt to kill their pigs.

A common mistake is to move the sow to another pen, shortly before she litters. This is very irritating to her. She should be separated from the others, and moved to her new quarters several weeks before her time is out. She must be sheltered, and a week before she litters, supplied with all the straw she will want, which will be better for being short. After this her nest must not be molested, and she ought not to be disturbed in any way, as it is the nature of all animals to seek privacy at this period. Hogs are more true to their time than other animals, and rarely vary more than a day or two.

But if you want to be sure to lose your pigs, feed your sow on corn and cob-meal. This will make her very costive, fed without much other food. Then, when she is sick and feverish, and consequently cross, irritate her yet more by driving her from the nest she has become accustomed to; then let the boys tease and abuse her every day, and if the poor, maledicted animal does not destroy her young as fast as they are born, it will not be your fault.

Rural New Yorker.

### Seasoning Wood.

Small pieces of non-resinous wood may be perfectly seasoned by boiling four or five hours. Sash-frames of Spanish chestnut have been "wedged up" within six weeks of the tree being felled, which have stood to admiration. The boiling seems to take the sap out of the wood, which shrinks nearly one tenth in the process. It is also well worth knowing that trees felled whilst in full leaf in June or July, and allowed to lie with their tops and lops on till every leaf has fallen, are then very nearly dry, as the leaves will not drop of themselves till they have drawn up and exhausted all the sap in the tree. The time required is from a month to six weeks, according to the weather is dry or moist. Trees so treated will never push again, or show leaves, as the stocks of winter-felled timber invariably do if allowed to die, and thus prove that they have lost that vitality which the latter retains. The floor of a mill will poplar so treated and cut up and put in place in less than a month after the leaves fall, has never shown the slightest symptom of shrinkage or other indication of not being perfectly seasoned. —The Cabinet Maker.

How COFFEE is CULTIVATED.—The manner of cultivating the coffee plant varies but little in the several Central American States.

The coffee beans are first planted in hot beds, from which they sprout, and shoot up five or six inches high, when they are removed singly and taken to the fields which have been prepared to receive them. There the young sprouts are planted anew, in rows, with a space of from four to six feet between each plant. For two years they need no more, except an occasional plowing out of the weeds which spring up around them. The third year the plant is from three to four feet high, and commences to bear, producing about a pound of coffee fruit. Each year adds to the size and productiveness of the tree, till it reaches about ten feet in height, after which it gives a product of from 20 to 30 pounds of green fruit.

The coffee fruit resembles, in shape, size, and color, a plum cranberry, and grows clinging closely to the small, lateral branches of the tree. On some plantations the trees are dwarfed, for the double purpose of increasing the fruitage and facilitating picking.

The time for picking the crop ranges from December to March. When the fruit is ripe, all hands are employed—men, women, and children—and as fast as picked the berries are sent to the mills.

CHARCOAL FOR HORSES' WIND.—Many years ago I remember a horse being brought into the yard of Joseph Bignal, a celebrated man for keeping hunters, at Croydon. The horse was very much affected in the winter, and could hardly move from distress. In a very few days this animal did its regular work as a hunter, with perfect ease and comfort to itself. Tar-water was the cure. Tar is carbon, and charcoal is also carbon; charcoal in powder is more easily given than tar-water. I have tried it with most beneficial effect, and I think it stands to reason the removal of noxious gases and flatulence from the stomach of the horse must improve his wind and condition. Tar is frequently given with benefit in cases of chronic disease of the respiratory organs; but its effects are totally different from those produced by charcoal. (carbon.)—London Field.

All preachers are not alike. Some, and let us hope the most of them, practice in conformity to what they preach. The Rev. Mr. Cooper, Presbyterian pastor at McConnellsburg, Pennsylvania, is an ardent advocate of temperance, and carries his convictions to such an extent that when the subscription books for his support were opened, he instructed the deacons as follows: "To receive no subscriptions from families any part of whose income is derived from the sale of intoxicating liquors; to mark all such subscriptions as bad, and charge the same to his account; and, if the amount allowed him as salary could not be raised from other sources, the salary might be reduced just so much as the subscriptions from these doubtful persons amounted to."

ENGLISH BISCUIT.—Mix the flour with the butter, make milk warm and sweeten with sugar, pour it gradually into the batter, dissolve the tartar in half a teaspoonful of cold water, and add to the mixture, working the paste to a good consistency, roll out and into small biscuits; bake in a quick oven directly after they are made.

HOMINY CAKES.—One pint of boiled hominy well mashed; one half pint of sifted flour; one egg; one tablespoonful of melted butter; sweet milk enough to make a rather thin batter; a teaspoonful of salt; one teaspoonful of soda, sifted with the flour, and two of cream of tartar. Drop the batter small on griddle.

WALKER SILK.—It may be rendered nearly as beautiful as when new by sponging the surface with a weak solution of gum arabic or white glue; then iron on the wrong side.

Intelligent pet: "Ma, dear, what do they play the organ so loud for when 'church' is over?" Is it to wake us up?"

### DIRECTORY.

STATE OFFICERS.  
Governor—PRESTON H. LESLIE.  
Secretary of State—SAMUEL B. CHURCHILL.  
Assistant Secretary of State—W. T. SAMUELS.  
Attorney General—JOHN RODMAN.  
Auditor—D. HOWARD SMITH.  
Treasurer—JAMES W. TATE.  
Register—JAMES A. DAWSON.  
Superintendent Public Instruction—Z. F. SMITH.

Adjutant General—J. STODDARD JOHNSTON.  
Quartermaster General—FAYETTE HEWITT.  
Librarian—GEORGE B. CRITTENDEN.  
Keeper of Penitentiary—J. W. SOUTH.  
Public Printer—S. I. MAJOR.  
Public Binder—JOHN MARTIN, JR.

COURT OF APPEALS.  
Chief Justice—GEORGE ROBERTSON.  
Associate Judges—M. R. HARDIN, B. J. PETERS, and W. L. LINDSAY.  
Reporter—W. P. D. BUSH.  
Clerk—ALVIN DUVALL.

CITY DIRECTORY.  
Major—E. H. TAYLOR, JR.  
Police Judge—JOHN B. MAJOR.  
Clerk—S. C. SAYRES.  
Attorney—JOHN W. RODMAN.  
Treasurer—J. R. GRAHAM.  
Marshal—H. HYDE.  
Board Common Councilmen—E. H. TAYLOR, JR., A. G. BRAWNER, JAS. G. DUDLEY, B. F. MEKK, A. J. JAMES, W. P. D. BUSH, L. T. TOWIN, M. H. P. WILLIAMS.  
Board School Trustees—G. C. DRANE, D. L. HALY, J. G. HATCHITT.

FRANKLIN CIRCUIT COURT.  
Judge—HORACE W. PAYOR.  
Commonwealth's Attorney—J. D. LILLARD.  
Clerk—WALTER FRANKLIN.  
Sheriff—JOSEPH ROBINSON.  
Jailer—ROBERT W. LAWLER.  
Assessor—PETER JETT.  
Coroner—J. R. GRAHAM.  
Court convenes Third Monday in February and last Monday in August. Chancery Term—Fourth Monday in June. Fiscal Term—Last Monday in January.

FRANKLIN COUNTY COURT.  
Presiding Judge—R. A. THOMSON.  
Clerk—JAMES G. CROCKETT.  
County Attorney—IRV JULIAN.  
Court convenes first Monday in each month.

Franklin County Quarterley Court—Holds terms on the second Monday in January, April, July, and October.

JUSTICES' COURTS.  
First District, Geo. W. Gwin—Second Monday in March, June, September, and December. Dabney Todd—First Saturday in March, June, September, and December. Wm. T. Bacon, Constable.

Second District, H. B. Innis—Fourth Saturday in March, June, September and December. George W. Howe—On Saturday after the First Monday in March, June, September, and December. J. S. McEvoy, Constable.

Third District, William Morris—On First Saturday after second Monday in March, June, September, and December. L. L. Sullivan—On Thursday after second Monday in March, June, September, and December. Flournoy Satterwhite, Constable.

Fourth District—E. O. Hawkins and John W. Jackson—Both on First Monday in March, June, September, and December. John P. Gaines, Constable.

Fifth District, Lawrence Gordon—Fourth Friday in March, June, September, and December. Nelson Moore—On Third Friday in March, June, September, and December. Thomas J. Polsgrove, Constable.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

M. E. SCHAFFNER, SUTH.—Rev. T. J. DODD, Pastor

Sunday services—11 A. M.; 7 P. M.

Class Meeting immediate; after morning service.

Sunday School—2½ P. M.

Prayer meeting—Thursday, 7 P. M.

Church meeting—Fourth Sunday, 3½ A. M.

Stewards' meetings—Monday 7 P. M.

Sunday School Teachers' meeting—Wednesday 7 P. M.

PREBTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. J. H. NESBITT, DD., Pastor.

Sunday services—11 A. M.; 7 P. M.

Sunday school—2 P. M.

Prayer meeting—Friday, 7 P. M.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH—Eld. T. N. ARNOLD, Pastor

Sunday services—9 A. M.

Sunday school—9 A. M.

Prayer meeting—Wednesday, 7 P. M.

ASCENSION CHURCH (P. E.)—Rector

Sunday services—11 A. M.; 7 P. M.

Sunday School—9½ A. M.

Divine service—Friday, 4 P. M.

BAPTIST CHURCH—Rev. L. W. SEELEY, D. D., Pastor.

Sunday service—11 A. M.; 7 P. M.

Sunday School—9 A. M.

Prayer meeting—Wednesday, 7 P. M.

### O. F. C.

Hand-Made Sour-Mash Whisky,

For Use of the Family and the Druggist.

ITS PURITY AND SUPERIORITY (SO WELL KNOWN AND APPRECIATED IN THIS COMMUNITY) especially commend it for the above uses.

E. H. TAYLOR, JR.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

A TWO-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE OF 12

ROOMS, on Market and Wilkinson Streets,

and adjoining the residence a store-room 40 by 20,

and two stories high, with a two-story stable attached. Enquire of

R. A. BRAWNER,

Frankfort.

jan28-1f

DALEY BOONE DISTILLERY,

Frankfort, Ky.

LEWIS CASTLEMAN, Proprietor

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND COPPER WHISKY of his own manufacture,

and carries his convictions to such an extent that when the subscription books for his support were opened, he instructed the deacons as follows:

"To receive no subscriptions from families any part of whose income is derived from the sale of intoxicating liquors; to mark all such subscriptions as bad, and charge the same to his account; and, if the amount allowed him as salary could not be raised from other sources, the salary might be reduced just so much as the subscriptions from these doubtful persons amounted to."

ICE! ICE! ICE!

R. A. BRAWNER,

Frankfort.

aug15-1f

WALKER STEPHENS,

DESIDES TO CALL THE ATTENTION OF

the citizens of Frankfort to the fact that he has

an excellent supply of

GOOD BACON

of his own curing, and which he can recommend as a superior article. Those who buy Bacon can find it at his meat store, on St. Clair street, under Commonwealth office.

jan24-1f

### GROCERY AND EAT. STORE.

### MEDICAL.

### PHARMACEUTICAL.

### NOTICES.

When, in the course of human events, A good nice dinner be your intents, Large nice Hams, both firm and hard, Kegs of snow white fresh pure Lard, Eggs, Butter, Pickle, Oysters fine, Reliable Spices of R every kind;

Sugar, Coffee, Tea, and Sauces, Tongues, Mutton, Pork, and Suasage; Eleven Bread or Flour to make it, Very nice or do not take it; Even get some fresh nice Fish, Now each of these you sure must dish; Stevens is the man who keeps 'em,

None for cheapness here can beat 'em, Everything in this grocery mine, Will surely please the people fine.

Before you buy at another stall, Always come, give me a call; Cause I will send goods to your table, On the back of Trusty O Gabe!, Nor think this acrostic all a fable.

ST. CLAIR ST., BET. MAIN & MARKET,

FRANKFORT, KY.

feb25-1f

COAL! COAL!

BLACK & CHINN,

AT THEIR OLD STAND, HAVE NOW A FULL SUPPLY OF

KENTUCKY RIVER,

CAMPBELL'S CREEK,

PEYTONA, CANNEL, AND PITTSBURG COALS,

That they are selling at the very lowest market rates.

NEW BACON.

L. TOBIN

HAS for sale an excellent article of New Bacon

His Own Curing

which he will sell at Louisville prices. He asks bids and customers to call and examine it.

jan23-1f

DWELLING HOUSE FOR SALE.

I WISH TO SELL THAT LARGE AND DESIRABLE DWELLING now occupied by my father, Mr. Hubbard T. T. T., and known as the property formerly owned by Mrs. Catharine Johnson. It is one of two houses old down, which he offers for sale to the trade on reasonable terms.

For price and terms (which will be reasonable) address me through box 153, Frankfort.

COLBY H. TAYLOR.

aug15-1f

ICE! ICE! ICE!

R. A. BRAWNER,

Frankfort.